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(If Not Interested)

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HARDY BUDDED & GRAFTED NUT TREES

[1960]

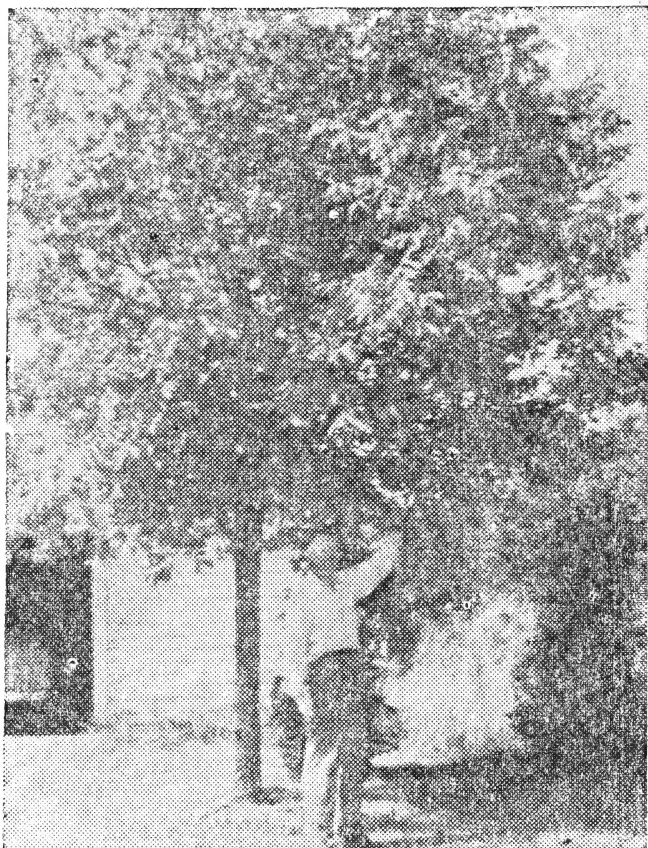


Grafted Butternut Tree, 4-ft. Tall, Bearing 16 Nuts.

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★ FEB 16 1960 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Michigan Nut Nursery

Harry P. Burgart, Proprietor
BOX 33, UNION CITY, MICHIGAN



Mr. Harry Burgart enjoying the shade and nuts of his 8 year topworked English Walnut tree. This tree started bearing at 3 years and has never failed to give us a crop of nuts since.

MY TREES WILL IN A FEW YEARS ADD GREATLY TO THE
VALUE OF YOUR PROPERTY. MANY TIMES MORE THAN
ANY OTHER TREE YOU COULD PLANT.

WARNING NUT TREE PLANTER — My hardy, grafted nut trees will begin to bear for you in from 3 to 5 years. While the "cheap seedlings" offered by many nurseries need from 12 to 15 years before they will give you nut crops. It also takes me several years longer to produce a grafted tree than it does seedlings.

NUT TREE FACTS — Plant my trees anywhere a tree is needed such as along fences, in the back yard, or your front lawn. They make majestic shade trees and soon yield valuable nut crops to pay their costs.

The varieties listed in this catalog have been selected from thousands sent in to the Nut Contests over many years. To be worthy of space in my catalog a nut variety has to have a thin shell — the flavor must be of the best — and the kernels have to fall out in halves or twin halves without being shell-bound.

My trees are approved by the following institutions for Home Planting: The Michigan State College — The U. S. Department of Agriculture — Cornell University — The Northern Nut Growers Associations, Inc. — Columbia University of Missouri and many other State Experiment Stations and Institutions.

Nuts are very nutritious, containing a high percentage of readily digestible oils. They are not as perishable as fruits so that they can be gathered at leisure and stored for months in a dry place.

Plant all nut trees 40 to 50 ft. apart, except hazels may be set at 15 ft. space. A 12 year English walnut tree on good soil should bear a bushel of nuts that drop clean to the ground. English walnut trees develop a grayish-white bark after 3 years.

ORGANIC CULTURE FOR NUT TREES RECOMMENDED —

After many years of experience with nut trees and their culture I have come to the final conclusion that organic culture gives the best and more permanent results. It is hard to feed a tree chemically and give it just what it needs. Either you overfeed or you underfeed. With the organic system you need not worry for there will be little tendency to overfeed as the nitrogen is tied up in the humus and is liberated as the tree needs it.

Planting nut trees is simple to do. Remove all sod in a 3 foot circle around where you wish to put the tree. Fill in around the roots with rich top soil but do not put fertilizer of any kind in the hole near the roots. When you have the hole nearly filled in around a tree is a good time to throw in a pail or two of water to settle the soil around the roots. Keep off with your feet or tramping after that. When the water has soaked away you may sprinkle the fertilizer around. Use about 4 lbs. around a small nut tree. For an organic mixture make up a mixture of 3 parts milorganite and 1 part of ground Rock Phosphate. These materials cost but a few cents per pound and may be had from your dealer. Now after the fertilizer has been scattered around you finish the job by mulching around each tree with leaves such as oak, maple, etc. Put the leaves down about four or five inches deep and sprinkle a little soil over them to hold them down.

Paper wrap your trees with heavy paper cut two inches wide to avoid sunscald. If leaf hoppers appear about June it is suggested that you spray once a month during the first season with 2 table-spoons of 50 per cent wettable DDT to a gallon of water. Be sure to tie your young nut trees up to strong stakes for a year or two to get them started right.

TERMS: Cash with your order. We book orders any time for the next shipping season. Sometimes we book orders a year ahead on scarce items.

NUT TREE CARE — FIRST AND SECOND YEAR

The leafmulch should be carried through the first summer to aid root development and prevent soil crusting, which would cut off air that is needed by the roots. A 4 to 5 inch leaf-free space near the trunk, should be left for watering through when it does not rain enough, DURING DRY WEATHER — Give each tree a good soaking once a week. No oftener. Nut trees will not do well in soggy, wet soil.

ADAMS BLACK WALNUTS

After testing black walnuts for many years, I would not hesitate to call the Adams the perfect Nut for Home Use. Adams nuts have such thin shells and the kernels fall out so easily without being shell-bound. Giving you mostly whole halves. Adams bears good here in Michigan. Adams resembles the Stabler but bears better. Adams nuts have an oily richness and plumpness of kernel that makes them ideal and my favorite home walnut. A light tap with the hammer breaks the shell. Plant some trees.

THOMAS—Tree is of Pennsylvania origin. It is the most rapid grower of them all. Nuts are larger than any other propagated black walnut. Yet they are remarkably thin shelled and the light colored kernels come out nicely. Thomas is a heavy bearing variety, ideal for the commercial producer.

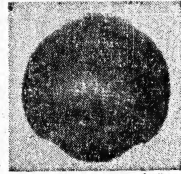


POILLION — A new black walnut discovered by the Michigan State College. The tree is of Michigan origin and should prove hardy for our northern range. The nuts are nearly as large as our well known Thomas which they closely resemble.

AMERICAN HAZELS—Grown in nearly all parts of the country along fence rows and in wood lots. They are very hardy, but not, as a rule, very good producers. The nuts are sometimes small and poorly filled.

We are propagating a hybrid variety of American hazel that is a wonderful addition to any nut orchard.

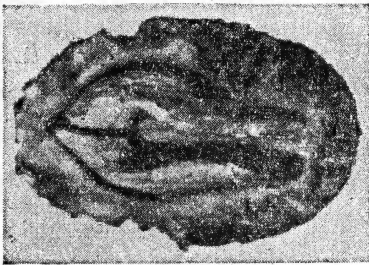
RUSH TREE HAZEL — Is a fast growing tree that reaches the size of a peach tree. Unlike the wild hazel, this form does not stool out much at the base and is thus less troublesome. The plants bear very young; often the same year transplanted. Nuts are nearly as large as the filberts and they are always full of meats. The Rush is very hardy and produces an abundance of staminate bloom that insures the annual heavy production of well filled nuts. Plant two trees.



3/4
size
↙

BUTTERNUT — That good old fashioned long nut is going to be a thing of the past unless people take the situation to heart and plant more young trees. Little has been done in the past in the way of propagating this nut as good cracking varieties have been very scarce. We have started propagating a discovery of our own and believe it to be the best we have seen.

LOVE BUTTERNUT — A favorite butternut variety of Mr. C. A. Reed of the U. S. Dept. Agr at Beltsville, Md. Originating in Michigan the Love was an outstanding entry at the 1934 meeting of the Northern Nut Growers Association at Battle Creek. Early bearing, good cracking, and fine flavor are the main characteristics of the Love butternut.

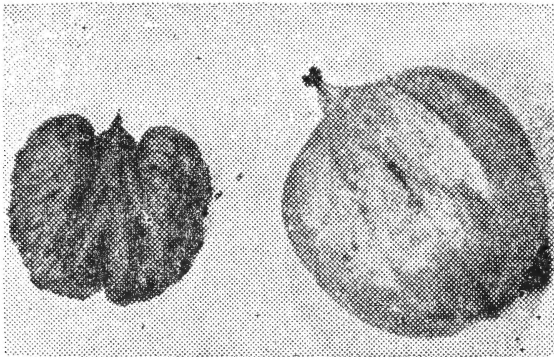


CRAX-EZY BUTTERNUT — Originated here at Union City, Michigan. Mother tree was old and about to die when discovered by us. Tree at one time was a large vigorous grower. The few limbs were loaded with nuts every fall. Nut is medium length; shell is thin and may be cracked with a knife point in many cases. Meat comes out easily in whole halves. Note illustration.

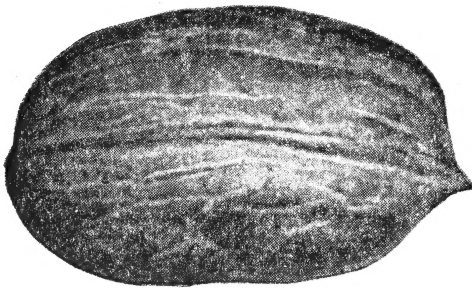
KINNYGLEN BUTTERNUT — This fine butternut came from around Ithaca, N. Y. The Kinnyglen nuts range in size about the same as Crax-ezy. From four to six nuts to a cluster and beginning to bear for me in two or three years, that is when left in the nursery. The kernels may be taken from this butternut in halves and twin halves. A full flavored butternut. Note: All my butternut varieties are grafted on black walnuts roots which makes them faster growers and blight resistant.

BLIGHT RESISTANT CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES — They are one of the most showy nut trees. Being fast growers they are ideal for lawns and back-yards. You may look for crops of those large sweet chestnuts in 3 or 4 years. Two trees of these must be planted for pollination. There is a heavy demand for nuts of the C. Chestnut right now for planting and eating so be sure to set out a few trees.

ABSCODA SHAGBARK HICKORY — Located by myself while out gathering hickory nuts during the fall of '34. It makes a fine growth and bears early when grafted upon the northern pecan root as I grow them. The nuts are medium in size, rather round, lightly ribbed and snow white. Meats come out readily without a pick, yielding halves and twin-halves. Be sure to give this fine shagbark a trial if you have room for a tree.



McCALLISTER HICAN — A cross between the pecan and the hickory. Note illustration. Tree is a very rapid grower. Fully as hardy as a native hickory. Trees have large, thick, dark green foliage and smooth, light bark which makes them well suited for ornamental planting. The exceptionally large nuts crack easily and yield good flavored kernels possessing much of the hickory flavor.



ENGLISH WALNUTS — Seedlings trees grow here quite well, but as mentioned in a previous paragraph, are not sufficiently hardy to carry the staminate bloom through the cold winters. We have discontinued all varieties heretofore listed and wish to introduce our new exceptionally hardy varieties. Grafted on black walnut roots.

(On 5 to 10 year roots)

GRAFTED TREES FOR SPR. 1960 OCTOBER 1960

Few trees due to Rheumatic fever.

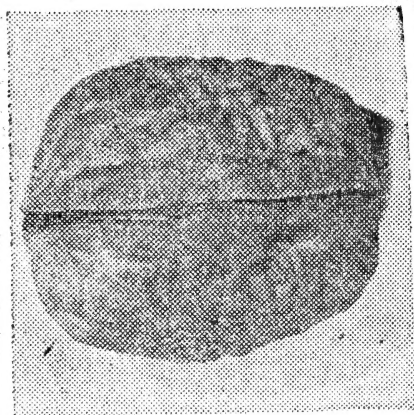
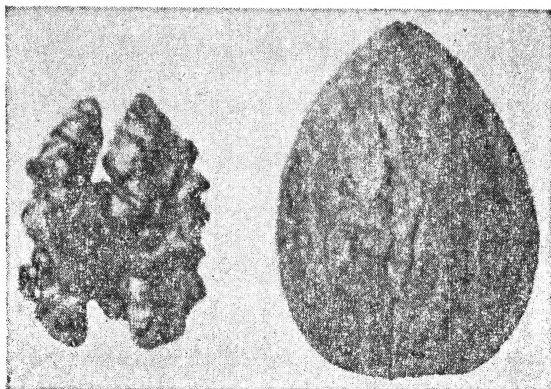
POSTPAID
PRICES

- 4 ft. Broadview Eng. wal, heavy bearer. - ea. 9.30
 - 4 ft. Big-Sweet Breslau Eng. wal. - - - - - ea. 12.00
 - 4 ft. Colby Carpathian walnut, Ill. - - - - - ea. 9.80
 - 4 ft. Kibler Pecan, Bear in Michigan - ea. 10.00
 - 4 ft. Abscota Shagbark hickory, excellent. 9.80
 - 4 ft. New Burton Hican, very productive 10.00
 - 4 ft. Mcallister Hican, Very Novel - ea. 10.00
 - 4 ft. Your choice of any butternut var. 10.00 ✓
 - 1 ft. Rush Hazel, Bear Heavier than Filb. 3.00
 - 16 inch Chinese Chestnut, Sdigs. - - - - - ea. 2.50
 - 4 ft. Thomas, Poillion, Adam black w. ea. 8.00
- (Trees checked or Sold until Fall 1960)

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ON

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- 3. The third is a very good one.
- 4. The fourth is a very good one.
- 5. The fifth is a very good one.
- 6. The sixth is a very good one.
- 7. The seventh is a very good one.
- 8. The eighth is a very good one.
- 9. The ninth is a very good one.
- 10. The tenth is a very good one.

BROADVIEW ENGLISH WALNUT — Originated near West Bank, British Columbia, where winter temperatures reach 35 below zero. The mother tree began bearing at an early age and is said to be a heavy annual bearing tree. The nuts are large as the California walnuts and fully as good quality. They have thin shells and the meats come out freely. Flavor is excellent. See illustration below. Order when you see our prices quoted on price sheet.



BRESLAU (Eng. type walnut)

—From north central Germany where it grows at 52 degrees N. latitude. The original tree in this country is growing near Halsey, Oregon. The Breslau produces a very large nut on rather slender stems. From past reports on this nut I decided it should be more widely disseminated through the northern range where it might prove to be a pollinator for the hardy Broadview. Breslau kernels are sweet, while most other large nuts are not.

COLBY CARPATHIAN WALNUT — From the University of Illinois. This tree is very hardy and has withstood temperatures of 19F at Urbana, Ill. Kernel is very sweet and plump. One of my original grafts bore three nuts the next summer after grafting.

We guarantee all stock to be of quality and name specified and will replace on proper proof, but will not be liable for further damage.

